MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1893,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned view must in all cases send slamps for that purpose

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tarif Flant of the Chicago Platform. From a Letter Accepting the Democrafts Romination for Fri dent, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 28, 1892.

The dogma is now beldly presented that teriff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the sale landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Coudert on the Higher Law. The subjoined remarks about Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S personal interference in the affairs of Hawaii, are attributed by the New York Herald to Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, a distinguished Democratic lawyer who is familiar with the Constitution of the United States. We have seldom been called upon to exhibit on the editorial page of THE SUN anything more truly amazing:

The question of whether this Government has a right to send an armed force to Hawaii and reestablish the Queen on her throne is a very grave one. In the abstract, I do not believe this Government has the right to interfere in the affairs of any foreign nation or people, except to protect the rights of American citisens. But, as President CLEVELAND once said, it is not a 'theory that confronts us,' it is a condition. Good faith and bonor often require us to do certain things that therwise we would not have the disposition to do. The danger of beginning interference is that we don't know where it will stop."

That is to say, while Mr. COUDERT doubts the existence of any constitutional provision making the President of the United States the arbiter of the destinles of other nations, and empowering him, on his individual responsibility, to set up and pull down foreign Governments, nevertheless Mr. Coudert thinks there may be times when a higher law than the Constitution warrants the exercise of such power by the President. That higher law is vaguely defined as "good faith and honor;" the recuirements of the higher law of good feith and honor to be determined by Mr. CLEVE-LAND independently, and to be executed by him secretly and summarily.

If that is not what Mr. COUDERT means. what does he mean?

The old principle of patriotism, "My country, right or wrong," is not likely to be superseded by "GROVER CLEVELAND, right or wrong." except perhaps within a very limited circle.

Why Lliinokalant Was Dethroned.

Among the extraordinary features of Secretary GRESHAM's argument for Hawallan royalty, one which must be noted is that it ignores utterly the causes which brought about the revolution. All that he has to say on this subject is that "Queen LILIUOKALANI announced her intention, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1893, to proclaim a new Constitution, but the opposition of her Ministers and others induced her to speedily change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact." Nearly all the great revolutions in history have been the result of an attempt of the governing authority to trample on the rights of the governed. The fact that the Queen of Unwait was thwarted, and drew back in her purpose, before it could be consummated. did not shield her from the penalty of attempting it. The wrong was in the attempt, and the prompt decision of those who had the chief commercial interests in the islands at sake not to allow her to remain where she might again imperit them was natural.

But Mr. GRESHAM in all this sees only a Secretary in his report, as well as the prewhere monarchs break faith, and endeavor tostrangle constitutional government. Mr. GRESHAM treats this whole matter as though the rause of the revolution was of no account whatever.

As to the other matter involved, that of the landing of forces from the cruiser Boston, Mr. GRESHAM prefers not to believe the testimony of naval officers and of Minister STEVENS. His predecessor officially declared that this landing was not made until the two parties confronted each other in angry hostility, with every indication of an armed conflict at any moment," and further, that it was made "in conformity with standing instructions' for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. When the marines did land they remained isolated and inconspicuous until after the success of the Provisional Government." Mr. BLOUNT and Mr. GRESHAM have gathered all the facts they could to refute these statements, based on the re- and intellectually strong. ports of our diplomatic and naval representatives then at Honolulu, and have decided against them on the questions of judgment and veracity involved.

That monarchy, if restored in Hawaii by our republic, will practically be restored by overshadowing force, cannot be denied. Indeed, we probably have at last the key to the recent removal of Admiral Skerrerr from naval command there, and the assignment in his stead of an officer less liable just now to that sympathy with the present Government which seems to result from 'amiliarity with the affairs of the island.

L There to be Juggling with the New York Senate?

he Republicans appear to have elected 19 o the 32 State Senators and 77 of the 128 Assemblymen, the Legislature being com-

poset on joint ballot of 160 members. Thefirst article of the Constitution, section 9 requires an assenting two-thirds the adotion of any bill appropriating publie mone for local or private uses. Article IV., sectin 9, declares that any bill vetoed by the Goernor and returned to the Legislature wit his objection, shall become a law notwitstanding the Governor's veto. if approved by two-thirds of the members of each House

As now apears, although the official resuits of the anvass have not yet been declared, the lepublicans are three votes short of a two hirds majority in the Senate and nine votes hort of a two-thirds vote in | Gilboy. They do not carry religious disthe Assembly, Some Republicans, indeed, cialm that the decrepancy is only five.

In two Senatedistricts of the State, allegations of whiesale fraud are relied upon to justify a ontest by the defeated

ate district, where JOHN McCARTY, Democrat, was returned, and which includes the township of Gravesend, the allegation of frauds seems well supported, but whether sufficiently so to overturn his election is a question for the Legislature to decide. With less justification, objection is made on the same ground to MICHAEL F. COLLINS, Democrat, in the Eighteenth, or Troy district. In this city there is no claim by the Republicans that the solid Democratic delegation of eight Senators was not fairly and squarely elected. But in the Thirteenth district CHARLES L. GUY, the successful Democratic candidate, is alleged by them to be incligible under section 8 of Article III, of the Constitution, which is as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred tays previous thereto, has been a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city Government."

Senator-elect Guy, so the Republicans say, was, within 100 days of his election, the holder of an office under the city Government. So, too, they claim, were the Democratic Assemblymen in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts of this city. In Erie, Onondaga, Westchester, Albany, and elsewhere there are projected Repub lican contests on various grounds of objection under the present misfit ballot law.

In the campaign of 1891 FRANKLIN D. Sherwood, Republican, was elected a State Senator in the Twenty-seventh, or Steuben county district, by a majority of 1,641. He was unsented and deprived of his office on the ground of ineligibility because he had been a Park Commissioner in Hornellsville within one hundred days of the election. In the First Assembly district of Onondaga DAVID A. MONROE, Republican, was elected by a majority of 560 votes. On a technical objection to the endorsement of some of the ballots, 629 Republican votes were thrown out, and Mr. Monroe's Democratic opponent got the seat by a majority of 69. The same construction of the ballot law in Onondaga deprived, on account of an erroneously printed endorsement, R. T. Peck, Republican nominee for Senator, of 1,252 votes; and, these being deducted from his total, the Democratic candidate was credited with 906 majority.

The provocation to retaliate in kind, now that they have the power, is strong with the Republicans, and the obtainment of a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature, enabling their party to override the wishes and protests of a Demoeratic Governor, stimulates their imaginations. At the same time, our Republican friends are likely to go slow in the business of unsenting regularly elected representatives of the people, and the substitution of defeated minority candidates. They gained little from the adoption of such a plan in the Fifty-first Congress; they lost much at the subsequent election.

The Republicans will probably determine that more rapid progress may be made in polities by rounding sharp curves and dangerous corners with care. They have a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature, but they will have, too, a Governor to vote for in November, 1894, and the possession of a two-thirds majority in the present Legislature, which will add little to the strength of the Republican forces, and yet imperil the party, is a matter not much to be desired.

Not Irishmen, but Americans,

A correspondent of the Tribune asserts that the Irishmen here are at the front in all fields of activity. In his view, this prominence is due to their superior genius

Irishmen, he says, are "the rulers of the magnificent city and State of New York. and of most of the principal cities of the nion, while their place in national politics is constantly broadening." "The time was when an Irish Catholic could not be elected Mayor of your great city; now no other can be." Irish Catholics "managed the last Presidential campaigns of the two great parties." "The German, French, and Italian people constitute a respectable portion of the Catholic Church of our country;" trick to which Minister Stevens was a par- but Irishmen " are at its head and control | ment in China when he returns there. ty. Are we to suppose that Mr. STEVENS its policy; and an Irishman will yet be caloied the Queen into trying to destroy Pope." "Fairly educated Americans who the Constitution? The whole basis of the are unequal to meet the battle of life revolutionary uprising is ignored by the are many," but such inefficient persons among "Irishmen of like attainments | Registration act of the extra session of vious roya, nots that had prepared the way | are few indeed." "In all manly sports to that bold outrage. The American people | Irishmen stand first as individuals." "As believe in the divine right of revolution. statesmen, lawyers, orators, poets, and scholars, Irishmen excel." "Where," asks this writer, "are the Germans, English, French, and other foreign-born citizens, in American affairs?"

The rapid progress of people of Irish birth in our society is proof of their inherent ability. When they began to come hither in great numbers, they were not held in high esteem. Nearly all of them were poor, and many of them were uneducated. Now they command respect everywhere because of their abilities. They have risen steadily; and so far as they have gained political power their success has been due in part to their genius for political management, but chiefly to their zealous performance of the duties of citizenship. As soon as the law allowed, they became citizens. Other immigrants have been more negligent in improving that opportunity. The Irish have been ambitious to go ahead. They are a race which is both physically

It is not as Irishmen, however, that they have advanced. It is as Americans, as American citizens. They would not be foreigners, but made all possible haste to get into the mass of American citizenship. At one time they were distinguished in the politicat classification as Irishmen. Formerly there was much talk about the Irish vote. Now there is no such vote as a distinct quantity. The Irish have become Americans who vote as they please, and their race inheritance furnishes no sure indication of their politics. Most of them, it is true, are Democrats, but most of them live in cities where the tendency of all races is toward Democracy. Moreover, many of the most prominent Republicans are Irish-

men. No race lines exist in politics. It is not true that " only an Irish Catholic can be elected Mayor" of New York. It is only true that nobody except a Democrat can be elected Mayor of this city of overwhelming Democratic sentiment. Whether vote oleach branch of the Legislature for he be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant makes no difference. Only his political faith, not his religious faith, is considered by the voters, whether they be of Irish blood or of any other blood. The Irish voted in as great numbers for Mr CLEVELAND, a Presbyterian, as for Mr. Gilnoy, a Roman Catholic. They were as loyal to Governor FLOWER, an Episcopalian, as if he had been of their own faith. Democratic Irishmen would vote as loyally for a Democratic candidate for Mayor who was a Protestant as they did for Mayor

> criminations into their politics. The attempt to raise this question of race comparison and religious faith is mischievous. The glory of the Irish race in this republic is not that they are Ir shinen, but that

and every prominence they enjoy or obtain belongs to them as Americans. It is a contribution to the general fund in which all citizens rejoice.

From George Washington to Grover

Cleveland. When monarchy was first overthrown in France, and republican government established in its place, George Washington was President of the United States. Through its Minister to this country, the new republic presented to the American people a standard of the French colors. This was the reply, in part, of President WASHINGTON to the presentation address of Mr. ADET, the French Minister:

"Born, str. in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country, my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly excited, when soever, in any country, I see an oppresse nation unfurl the banners of freedom, I rejoice that the period of your tolls and your immiense excritices is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a Constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized Government; a Government which, being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

"In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress, and the issue of the French revolution."

One hundred years after Washington another President of the United States addressed the representatives of another new republic which had just thrown off the forms and traditions of monarchy.

How did GROVER CLEVELAND manifest he ardent wishes of his heart? How did he express the warm sympathy of true Americans for a people struggling for political emancipation?

By holding the representatives of the new republic in suspense and ignorance of his intentions, until he had perfected in secret a plan for the destruction of their republican Government, and had issued orders for the restoration of the monarchy they had overthrown; and then by thrusting back upon that people the dethroned Oueen, saving: "Take her, your legitimate ruler, or be shot down by American guns!"

Chinese Registration.

We cannot doubt that the Chinese Minister at Washington will perform his proper duty in regard to the registration of our Chinese people. It appears by our Washington despatch printed last Friday that he has held correspondence with the State Department on the subject, under orders from Pekin. He gave informal assurance to our Government, while the Extension bill was pending in Congress, that, in case of its adoption, "the Chinese laborers in the United States would take out certificates as provided by law," and he declared that the passage of the bill "would afford his Government great satisfaction."

After using such language in conference with the Secretary of State, and after the enactment of the desired measure, it can not be supposed that the Minister will countenance the unlawful conduct of his countrymen living among us, or will fail to cause them to understand that they must respect the American registration law, and take out their certificates during the extra half year allotted to them by Congress for that purpose. The Minister's mandates are regarded as authoritative by all Chinese subjects domiciled in the United States, and even the Six Chinese Companies would not think of disobeying them. As a correspondent of THE SUN has said, the Minister pessesses the power to punish any disobedient subject while he stays in this country, and also to provide for his punish-Every Chinese stands in awe before the imperial authority.

· We shall learn within a few days what is he Minister's purpose in regard to the Congress. If the 120,000 or more Chinese living in the United States make haste to register at the offices of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, under the rules drawn up in the Treasury Department, we shall have good proof that he has sent out instructions to that effect. If they fail to do so, we shall have reason for believing that, when his Government expressed a desire for the extension of the time of registration, its communication was not made in good faith. If we are forced to this conclusion, there will be yet further trouble for the Chinese in America.

The Panagathoi.

Some excellent members of the Union League Club want to have that somewhat humorous political quantity appear as a reviver of the sweet old Mugwump dream of uniting all good men" in an attempt to beat Tammany Hall and get control of the government of this town. Of course the Mugwumps are hysterical with happiness at the thought, and of course those astute unattached politicians who make a living out of non-partisan movements, scent occu-

pation from afar. There is a melancholy record of failures to sadden the prospects of the hopefuls, but if the gentlemen who want to unite "all good men" are resolved to go on, we shall be very glad of it. They will add to the diversions of the town. It is well to remind these ingenuous souls, however, of two difficulties that will beset them. Even into an aggregation of all good men, bad men will creep, wolves in sheep's clothing, and they will slaughter the innocents at the polls And the Republicans, including a large number of men who are very bad from the Magwamp point of view, and bad enough from the point of view of the Union League Club, will continue to insist that all good, men ill-disposed toward Tammany shall vote the Republican municipal ticket. The Republicans have no objection to good men who are not too good to vote the Republican ticket; no others need apply.

We hope the Panagathol will appear and be counted, but we cannot conceal a suspicion that the path laid out for them will be mighty rocky for tenderfeet.

We are to have here this week the grand horse show in Madison Square Garden, while the attractive flower show is to be kept open for another week in the Grand Central Palace. We have also in the city at this time an un usual number of eminent actors and musiclans of both sexes. As for sports, there is no end of them, at any time of the year. We are to have a fine winter season. It has begun well Is it better to go to the horse show or to the flower show this week? You had better go to both of them. Which theatre has the best bill this week? You had better look at a lot of the bills and choose the one you like best. The Philharmonic Society's concerts and the Daw Republican candidams. In the Sixth Sen- they are American citizens. Every eminence noscu concerts and Mma Adelina Patti in

tractions of the week. It will be a full week The New Yorkers know how to pick out the things that are to their liking. The multitude of country people in town had better follow

We cannot yet tell whether our naval band aboard the flagship Philadelphia played, or will play. "Hall, Columbia," or "The Starspangled Banner," or "Red, White and Blue," or "America," upon the occasion of the landing of our marines at Honolulu to smash the Provisional Government and restore the rotten monarchy. The appropriate music for the pecasion is "The Dead March."

Two despatches in last Friday's Sux, one of them from London, about the British army, and the other from Washington, about the American regular army, contained seeds of thought. We had from London the speech delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet by Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, the Secretary of State for War. In reply to the toast, "The Queen's Army," he said:

"The army is no longer the refuse of the dissolute and destitute. It is now being filled in an increasing degree with highly educated, thoroughly disciplined and well behaved men, from whom the country may expect something better than the blind obedience of the human machine, [Cheera,] Requiring and receiv-ing such men, the dovernment must do all in their power to extend to them certain privileges. I am glad to say this is being done. The British army is now he best service in the world for the comfort of the men. ' [Cheers.]

We had from Washington a despatch about the year's enlistments in our own army, and we here repeat the chief part of it for purposes of comparison:

" Nearly every profession and trade was represented the number of men who applied for entistment in the army last year. Fully 200 different callings or cupations are recorded by the enlisting stations of those who were accepted. Of the 9.585 men enlisted, seven placed themselves on record as lawyers, three as dentiats, two as chemists, thirty-nine as druggists, six as newspaper men, eight as civil engineers and sur-veyors, two each as actors and artists, four as draughtsmen, and sixty-two as school teachers. Twenty-six students entered, thirteen photographers, and one de tor. A larger number of musicians enlisted last year than in former years, 214 of them entering. The carpenters numbered 204; painters, 106; cooks, 108; me chinists, 106; butchers, 104; printers, 95; bakers tailors, 80; miners, 77; barbers, 78; engineers, 75; shoemakers, 74; satiors, 69; blacksmiths, bd; farriers, 16; teamsters, coachmen, hostlers, and grooms 408 Salesmen numbered 39; clerks, 377; bookkeepe Salesmen numbered 33; clerks, 377; bookkeepers, 52; stenographers, 7. Farmers numbered nearly 1,000.

We wish that Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN had furnished some details like the foregoing in proof of his statement that the British army "is now being filled in an increasing degree with highly educated, thoroughly disciplined. and well-behaved men." We guess that our regular army is even better seasoned with brains and science and art than the Queen's army.

"Manifest Destiny" is very sure to get there. It is long-winded. It leaps o'er all obstructions. Its course is ever enward. Its picture is on every page of the history of the

After various delays, the fast flyer Coumbia is this week to have her official speed trial along the New England coast. The enormous premium of \$50,000 for every quarter knot she may make in excess of her contract. with an equally great penalty for each quarter knot of shortcoming, furnishes all the stimulus required to her builders for putting forth their utmost skill and exertions to secure a brilliant result. But if anything more were needed, it might be the triumph just achieved by the Olympia, which, in her recent unofficial trial on the Pacific coast, is said to have exceeded 21 knots, beating the record of the cruise New York by a quarter of a knot. Of course, as the New York is an armorelad, of much heavier displacement, the comparison is hardly between vessels of the same type; and it does not appear from the despatches that the Olympia made an average of 21% knots during four consecutive hours. Still, as the jubilant Californians claim for her the title of "Queen of the cruiser fleet." the Philadelphians naturally desire to transfer as promptly as possible these regal honors to the Columbia

That they are likely to do so the unofficial trials of the latter vessel clearly show. Her contract calls for twenty-one knots, which is a full knot in excess of the stipulated speed of the Olympia, and it is also expected that she will make at least a knot in excess of her guarantee, or twenty-two knots, as her average on the trial. Since she is a much larger vessel than the Olympia, her steam machinery has been made much more powerful, its maximum indicated horse power being, as planned, 21, . against 13,500 for the l'acilie coast vessel. The sustained sea speed of the Columbia is expected to be twenty-one knots, while quite as noteworthy is her steaming radius, which is to reach 25,000 or 20,000 knots, or about double that of the Olympia, admirable as the

latter is. It may fairly be said that no American war vessel yet launched has excited a greater interest in her trial trip. She is provided with triple screws, being the first of our 'war ships to use this device; and although it is found on some new vessels of France and Germany. where it has worked successfully, yet the Columbia is the largest ship that has ever emplayed it.

But the Columbia's chief attraction is her speed. When she was designed, Secretary Thack spoke of her as having "a sea speed and a coal endurance hitherto unknown in ships of war. She will be a match for the most swift transatlantic liner affoat to-day. This vessel is absolutely without parallel among the war ships of the world." The ocean racers Paris and New York were affeat at that time. but the Campania and Lucania have since been completed. No doubt is felt that the Columbia will make a great record in this week's run, and that she and the Minneapolis will prove treasures to our fleet.

Dr. Paxton's Besignation.

The Rev. Dr. Brown of Union Theological Seminary, who preached at the West Presbyterian Church yesterday, announced that a meeting of the congregation would be held the resignation of Dr. John R. Paxton.

Constitutional Tariff Reform Must Prevail. I ram the Indianapolis Sentine',

The claim of Republican papers that the recent elecons show a change of opinion among the people as to the desirability of tariff reform is one that will cause very little worry to any intelligent reformer. The peple of the whole country passed on this question last year. Their verdict was very plain and emphatic.

Mr. Childa's Picture at Woodley.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger spicuous ornament in Mrs. Cleveland's sitting roomat Woodley is a photograph of Mr. George W. Childs, in a handsome silver frame, which that gentlenan sent to Mrs. Cleveland, together with his congrat ulations, when Esther was born, and which is one of her most the riskled treasures. Buth a ready knows the face as one of her mother's heat freends, and frequently points it out to members of the family.

Columbia's fry to Hawall. I thought I had done with kingdoms A hundred years ago. When my sister by the Seine aross,

Has the world so suon become weary

om a monarch a overthrow, And dannted her proud frieder
To the wondering winds of the world
That had madly thrilled as its folds they filled. When my starry flag was unfuried.

Freedom's witching smiles. That I must help to turn her out Of the Pacific's fairest intes? Shall "Columbia, the gem of the ocean." He glued like a paitry gawd

To the dizened old crown that tumbled down When the eagle's cry rang abroad ? There must be no sister republic On the great Pacific's breast, Where the tired wings of my commerce Might be folded awhile to rest?

The word has gone forth from the White Heuse To be heard and obeyed by all men, That the throne shall still stand in Hawall; The Queen "come to her own again !

opera are but a few of the worthy musical at- HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES. Important Letter of Admiral Porter's,

Written Twenty-three Years Ago WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. - The official announcement of the extraordinary policy of the Executive Department of the Government in respect to Hawaii seems to provoke only one comment even in this city where the cuckoo ele ment always flourishes to the best advantage. The necessary tendency of the discussion of utterances of the eminent Americans of the past, not one of whom has favored the adop-

tion of a British policy for these islands. Americans, I find an interesting letter from the late Admiral Porter, dated May 9, 1870, to Cyrus W. Field, advocating the project of a submarine telegraphic cable by way of the Sandwich Islands to China. In this communication Admiral Porter says:

Honotolu is bound to be the principal stopping place between China and Cattornia, and a point of great im-portance to American commerce, especially if the Nandwich Islands become, as I have no doubt they ultimately will, a part of the timited states. We could not afford to let so important an entpost fall into the hamis of any European power, and we must therefore, of necessity, absorb it into the Union, as we have been ecessity, absorb it into the Unio The matter on which you desire information is in re-

gard to the advantage a telegraph from California to China would be to the United States Government. In the first place it would give us a continuous line from our country to China, whereas we have not at present an inch of telegraphic cable outside the limits of our territory over which the United States Government has any control whatever. In case we should be involved in a war with England or France as matter now stand, we should be instantly out off from all tele-graphic communication with Lorope; but by having line from the United States to Shanghalor Hong Ketig this could not bappen.

Our small fleet in the China seas has necessarily to be scattered all over the station to enable it to do the work required. In case the vessels were desired to not in concert, it could only be shown through the medium of the future American telegraphic cable, which con-necting with the contemplated Russian line to the mouth of the Amor River, with the line running through the Philippine Islands, Berneo, Sumatra, Java. Anstralia, and outlying islands and with the lines touching at Shanghai, Canton, Calcutta, Hombay, &c., would give our Government the most perfect control over the ships of the Asiatic fleet.

The Admiral further speaks of the great adrantage of freedom of communication for our people in the "great race for commercial supremacy" in China. He says the steam routes all converge to the United States as a natural centre, and that when the proper class of steamers are put on between California and China.
"the Pacific Railroad will be the great route for travel and trade between Europe and the Fast," and the passage from Canton via New York will be made in thirty-two days.

This letter was written some twenty-three years ago, and embodied the ideas of a great American naval commander anxious for the commercial and political supremacy of his country in the North Pacific seas. In some spects the letter is prophetic, but Admiral Porter did not have the lights of some of our modern statesmen. It never seems to have occurred to him that the short cut to all the grand results he hoped for could be best attained by installing a dynasty at the Sandwich Islands to be controlled by British influence. and overthrowing by force and intrigue an existing Government always to be counted on for its cordial devotion to the ideas and interests of this country.

This scheme is so monstrous, audacious, and unprecedented that I hear intelligent men to-day asking one another what influence blinded its authors or promoters to the storm of public indignation that is bound to follow the consummation of the plot

Curloulties of the Pension Office.

From the Washington Co. Here are some affidavits from j-by sicians, sent to the Pension Bureau, some of thom from the Medical Board doctors in different parts of the

We find duliness of this many sheart and the general symptoms that the bond of frattactions can for In the centre was also seed a large red mass as large as a small fine sear or rather a small erg be the hen herself of dimensions stately or discrete. I find a sear on this man's feet at the junction of the sole with the upper.

"Please give voice test for deafness." Answer of Board: Claimant's voice not characteristic of deafness in he claimant alleges loss of memory, but as we could

it take it out and examine it we have nothing to say, dy his strement, when we rate mid. 'Calmant can't lead without glasses very much. He wereoutd read much. He never searned. Office letter: The claimant above using dis required to file his torn statement showing when where, and how he

contracted senice density; the cause of disability not alleged in his decaration field under act of disability not leads, and that seef disarding is not one to vicious hauts, and as, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of a permanent cuaracter. Claimant's answer:

certain that my chances of becoming vounger are ex-ceedingly shou In my car sound debility is not due to virious habits; yet I have not for exting order each day. I have been infirm to be last ten years. This is from a family physician, who is also a member of a Pension Office Board:
In anser to you makey i was exquanted with Martin White Before West in armery and also his famery physician. He was take in a mile of one. He was sond when he went in the errors, he complain offen times, his fingers hand is died tracked be cant do manly abor to against a visit was a same by where he was a support of the complaints.

One more on the Pension Office itself. This circular was pasted up not long ago:

Members of the medical division are forbidden to have their hits or cictims on preparatory to leaving this office before 4 o'clock. Any one breaking this rule will be charged with a demerit of 15 minutes.

The National Academy of Design and the Central Park.

To the Employ of The Sun-Sir: I regret to see from attempt has been made. You will therefore greatly oblige on by a distinct

statement foat oil suggestions of this character have come from outside sources.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. J. C. Nicolf, Secretary, N. A. D.

Major McKinley In Fretty Tall Just Now. To the English of The Sus-Siri in regard to Mr. French, who make the west coast and the Crawford's statement that Mr. NeKinley "is slightly Mignelon Islands their base of operations for chave the modum height the height of Napoleon, of feet To inches. I was not aware that Napoleon was for medium height lie was called "The Little Corporal," by reason of the fact that he was considerably below medium height. I should think 5 feet 74 inc. was considerably above medium neight. The generally the French shore question. She is afraid that accepted height of Napoleon, as I have understood.

France might threaten her interests in the was 5 feet 2 melies. What was his height from best

We Give an Englishman a Chauce, To sue Entres of Tax Sux-Sire Your editorial acti-

"sympathy to waste on her "in the event of her defeat in a possible war with France and Russia. I gen a canadian, and, contrary to your often expressed appetent that canadians are disloyal to the mather country. I am certain that, in the event of a great war universals in by England, every manly Canadian heart would ring true to the call to arms.

I would, moreover, call your attention to the fact that never is an Englishman an happy as when his country is at war with France, a nation with which his ancestors have mopped the face of Europe for the past 400 years.

When England saks for sympathy then it will be time for atter nations to consider whether or not they will extend it. The petty spirit of revenue her the Alabama ep sods which the editornal in question can his to suffer a superas line but. It smacks of fream and will not, I believe, touch a responsive chord in the hearts of a true american. sympathy to waste on her " in the event of her de

trie American
In the event of a war with France and Bassia combinged. Regland can look out for larged without the
aid of the Triple Alliance, for what she has done in the
past size can do again, and the day is far distant when
the flag of England shall be lowered from the proud
place it occupies to-day and she shall "sink linto a
petty power." for as long as the English spirit survives, the same spirit which animated the fathers of
your own great Republic, she will never rank second
among the nations of the earth.

From Denker, R. L., Nov. 11.

F. W. Shirler, Katakrinokoupholog

To the Editor of The Spx-Sir: Your "intelligent scholar." Will H. Cole, gives me somewhat too free a translation of kata., &c., the admirable new word with which you have enriched the language. Perhaps daipulgy insulgesterishings of hypercharted would be a more faithful interpretation. It is also politer than "dameed foot," Bough, of course, a certain amount of felly to be deprecated with emphasis must apperiate to persons who indulge in the habit of talking through their half.

Brooktys, Nov. 12.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS, The Troubles of the Island and its Inevita-

hie Deating.

Toroxto, Nov. 11. - The general elections in Newfoundland have resulted in a substantial victory for the Whiteway Cabinet. The population of Newfoundland is composed of two lasses, the working fishermen, always miserably poor, and the fish merchants, mostly agents of British houses, who import goods this subject in Congress will be to recall the | and truck them for the catch of the coast fishermen, putting an exorbitant price upon the goods and as low a price upon the fish as the fishermen will stand. To win an election it is Among the utterances of these distinguished | necessary to satisfy both these bodies, and Sir William Whiteway contrived to do so. He got the votes of the merchants by promising to make another attempt to obtain reciprocity with the United States, and the votes of the fishermen by guaranteeing them employment during the winter season upon the construction of roads, lighthouses, and local railways. In the thick of the campaign. Sir Robert Thor-

> Sir William's side. Newfoundland, like Canada, loses many of her people by emigration. The pick of the fishermen flock to Gloucester, the artisans and clerks to New York, Boston, and Chicago. In order to check this movement and also to augment the revenues of the colony, the Premier proposes to increase the tariff, and make it protective in seme respects. merchants did not like this part of his platform, but were assured that with a higher tariff it would be all the easier to negotiate with the United States, Sir William Whiteway has taken a leaf out of the late Sir John Macdonald's book. Sir John fondly imagined that he could stop the exodus from Canada by imposing protective duties, and that by means of "reciprocity of tariffs," as he called it, he could force the American people to grant reciprocity of trade. But the exodus from Canada to-day is fully as large as it was in 1870, and the prospect of reciprocity is quite as remote as then.

burn, the chief Oppositionist, went over to

Canada, Newfoundland, and the West India possessions of England have become commer-cial satellites of the United States. Reciprocity in some form with us is the boon above all others which they crave. Time was when England gave their wheat, lumber, and sugar preferential treatment in the market in return for like treatment to her manufactures in their markets. The British Empire had then a welldefined customs policy, but it was dissolved on the adoption of free trade by the parent State, and the parent State cannot afford to restore it. The English protectionists maintained that the withdrawal of preferential treatment from the North American colonies would lead sooner or later to their voluntary annexation to the United States—a prediction that is cer-tain to be fulfilled. The desire to trade freely with this country, to participate in the mate rial advantages of American citizenship, is at the bottom of the annexation movement in Canada. When Lord Salisbury, at the instance of Canada, pigeon-holed the Blaine-Bond reci procity treaty in 1800, Newfoundland came within an acc of cutting the painter.

A few years ago the Newfoundlanders had serious thoughts of joining Canada. Canadian Tories were ready to welcome them. The new province would have required an outfit of public works, and the Tories would have had the spending of the money. But about that time the French shore question broke out afresh in Newfoundland, Under the provisions of the treaty of Utreeht, concluded between England and France in 1713, France asserts an exclusive right to the lishery from Cape St. John, on the northeast coast, northward to Cape Norman, and down the west coast to its extreme southerly point at Cape Ray; in other words, to more than one-third of the whole coast line of Newfoundland. As interpreted by the Newfoundlanders, the treaty gives the French merely a concurrent right with British subjects, but the French contend for an exclusive right, not only to the cod fishers, but to the trapping and canning of lobsters. The controversy has been raging off and oa for a hundred years. As Talleyrand said in

another case, the more the disputants explain the less they understand each other. French gunboats now destroy the nets and traps of the Newfoundland fishermen, who retaliate by refusing to sell balt to the French fishermen of the Miquelon Islands, off the south coast: the right of the Newfoundland Government to collect customs duties from the migratory French population has been challenged; railroads cannot be built across the island because the French will not grant the use of a terminal harbor on the west shore. This anarchical condition of affairs having been brought to their notice, the Canadian Tories have lost Interest My age is (b) I cannot say precisely when and where land they would have to assume the quarrel with France, and the French Canadians would politics, religion, and etiquette." probably side with France. The Newtonn dlanders perceive that they could get no relief by joining Canada, that the only way to oust the French and their claims to semething very like territorial sovereignty, is to annex themselves to the United States. The confederation issue, therefore, did not cut a figure in the elections. The Whiteway party repudiated all connection with it, and the losers said it was not worth discussing.

Newfoundland is as large as Louisiana and nearly as large as the State of New York. Hor fisheries are the richest in the world, and she possesses an abundance of copper and some coal. She is the eldest of England's colonies. having been acquired through Schastian Cabot's discovery in 1497. But England has done very little for her. For a long time the island was completely in the hands of the fish merchants. Colonization was prohibited under severe penalties lost it might intefere with the fishing interests. The coast inhabitants, where there were any, were forbidden by law to occurry the beach for fishing unrour editorial article this morning that you have the impression that the National Academy of Besign is seeking for a building side in Central Park, as no such for. The merchants, a true codfish aristocspring and summer fishery had been provided racy, still regard the colony as a mere camping ground for money-making purposes, and usually return to Ungland when they have made their pile. The present population of 200,000 can hardly keep the wolf from the door. Their fish have to compete in Europe and America with the bounty-fed fish of the French, who make the west coast and the

France might threaten her interests in the Mediterranean and Egypt. But it is poor comfort for the Newfoundlanders to be thus dragged into the squabbles of the Old World and told that they must submit to be sacrificed for the sake of British supremacy in India. This state of things cannot last much longer. to day, calls for a protest from one at least who has Political union with the United States was not discussed in the ejection campaign, nor is it often mentioned in the St. John's newspapers. first every intelligent Newfoundlander con losses under his breath that he and his fellow colonists will never amount to much intil they lid Yngland good-bye and take themselver and their island into the United States.

seems to be unwilling to force a settlement of

A Compliment to the Tiger. Stern as a storm cloud, rigid as rock, did as steel to an earthquake s shock,

stout as a mountain, strong as an eak, still serene 'neath a thunder stroke; Face to face with his ancient fors. Breast to breast, dealing blow for blows, Blenching not for their flerce onseis,

Striking twice for each thrust be gets. Where was ever a braver sight Than the Tiger, after a hard-fought fight, With his forehead wrinkled in purpose deep

To put Democracy's foes to sleep ! flown in the jungle of politics crawl gwomps and snakes, for the Tirer's fal They watch, but he'll never relax his real For the party's pride and the public weal

This Entire Oblate Spherold.

From the Kanens City Journal.
"What," they ask, " is woman's sphere !"
The question causes initial.

APPER THE DITTE

Echoes of New York's Annual Political Straggie Just Decided. The tidal wave was dedected by Tammany from the of New York. Cord Meyer had 7,115 more males ity than Roswell P. Flower received for Governor . = 3

YEATS Ago. Total vote of New York city in 1891, 239,898; total vote of New York city on Tuesday, 239,620. Difference,

William Salest received in the Tenth district on Tues

day 3.200 more majority than his R publican opponent for the Assembly had votes, Last year the Socialists polled in New York city 5,545, this year they had 7,708. Last year the Probable tions to pole 1 2,430, the year they had 2,770. Last year the Populists polled 2,750 years, this year they

had 2,429. All the outside parties gained.

The absence of the Hon Ernest Nathan from the helm of the Republican craft in kings county this year does not appear to have done the trretrievable injury to Republican prospects which his frients enought they had reason to expect.

Louis P. Haffen received 5,757 votes for Commis sioner of Street Improvements in the annexed district n 1800; on Tuesday he required 5,583, and was cleat d by a majority of over 5.00%

Recach's majority for Civil Judge in the Fourth - - dicial district was 2000 greater than the vote cast of the Republican candidate. The closest of the Civil Indreship confests was the Ninth, in which Judge allon's majority was 2,100. Without any aid from Davenport or his nelpers and

Office building, the Repub trans of New York appear to have been able to cast their vote without molestation When elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879 Miles Beach received 50,000 votes. When re-elected on Tuesday he received 145,000 votes. New

mercenaries, without application for moreals war-rants of arrest, or any use of the fron race in the Post

York to a great and growing town. After each municipal election there is a considerable

amount of talk among missiformed persons over the likelihood of this or that district leader being "turned down." Little ever comes of it. There will, however, be a wholesale and salu are turning down of Republic can district leaders in New York this year, not because a majority of them fail to carry their respective dis-tricts, but because a majority of them did everything in their power to prevent their party from succeeding In the three Assembly districts carried by the Repub-heans, the Eleventh, Twenty-third, and Twenty-evento, the total Republican machine had very little 🐤 do with the result. Democratic votes dicided the resolt in all three districts.

The Republicans of New York elected more Senators and Assemulymen under the new apportionment. which they have been hitterly dendinging, than they were able to do in 1891 under the old apportionmen which they were so eager to have retained.

No wood reason is disclosed from an examination of

the election returns of the State why Republican boid-

overs in the Federal service should not, with reasonthie despatch, be supersoled by Democrats. The two candidates on the Republican State ticket who ran best at Tuesday's election were the two wa

Senator on Tuesday, and Charles L. Guy the smalles. Some good friends of George B. McCiellan, President of the Board of Aidermen, think it just as well, atter

all, that he was not nominated for Secretary of State at the Saratoga Convention. The Republicans of New York on Tuesday poiled one hird of the vote of the city and elected one-tenth of he Assembly delegation.

Samuel Compers came within 6,000 votes of being elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convent.on from the Ninth Senatorial district. The smallest of the Assembly districts in respect to

the total vote cast is the Twentleth, in which the total on Tuesday was 4,805. The total in the second Assembly district was 12,774 The New York or Voorhis Demogracy ran candidates n two districts this year. In one of them, the Twenty-sixth, the Voornis nomineer eccived 44% votes. In the other, the Fifteenth district, the Voorhis nomines re-

ceived fifty-six votes. He was beaten by all the out

side candidates, Socialist, Populist, and Prohib The unexpected success of the Republicans in capturing the State offices and both branches of the Legislature in New York will furnish them with consider able patronage and stiffen up their lines in many parts of the State for the Governorship canvass. It gives them, too, control of the State Board of Canvassers which will count and declare the result of the Gov.

ernorship contest. There appears to be more probability of the renemb nation of the Hon. Bourke Cockran to Congress in the

Tweifth district of this city than there was a year ago. With the Governorship in the hands of the Democrais for another year the adoption of partisan meaures by the Republican Legislature is, of course, balked, but a rearrangement and ameniment of the oral ballot law in the interest of voters generally

SUNBEAMS.

is to be expected.

-The New Men, a new newspaper that born in the

-This is the time of year when you meet in Broadway indies carrying, like floral torches, single curysan-themnins as big as young cabbages.

—"When you see them stacking up sager shoves. along with the brooms and buckets and things on

side of the wholesale woodenware establishments." said a striller, "you can make up your mind that winter is beginning to look our way." -Two young women, both under 21 years of Aco. of Lincoln, Neb., took a course in optics at the continuing College in Chicago two years ago, and have since built up, insaided and entirely on their own responsibility.

a large and profitable trade as opticions in Hoom of -Two people a man and a woman, opposed e ...a her dereely in the building for a bookense in an acco tion store in Cincinnati a few days ago. When his man, triumphant, came forward from the edge of the trial trial

-One art that seems to have vast'y improved with a the past twenty-five years is that of annealing g a.s.. The lamp chimneys of today withstand suiting changes of temperature that would instantly have shivered those of three decades ago, and it seems how

almost impossible to break one save by a blow.

That heglected marvel, the Museum of Natural Hostory, contains among other things some remarkab . specimens of tax dermy. There are studed caterphars as natural as its and stranger shifthere are wax leaves that so hearly simplished the deletts produced by the sting of insects that a naturalist knows at one the name and character of the suppositutous insequ

that has thus left its mark.

"They don't call me a trunk juggler any mere." the barragemaster said as he left his hand upon the handle of the topmost of the pile of trunks stacked up against the side of the car, "they call me now a pro-fessor of fronkology;" and as he spake he pulled top trank from the pile, swing it ofice around his head like an Indian club, and fired it through the open door

of the car-a truth expert, miled.

- Saive, the Latin in this case for welcome, is conspicuous on one of the walls of the premises of the Wood-Mosaic Company, at Fifth avenue and Thirtysecond street, in which Rawlins Cottenet has his thewer shop. More than once a customer, supposing the word was English, bas asked what kind of salve was meant On one occasion a man who posed as a lingua admiring friends that salve was German for good

-Although old brass knockers linger in this town, sometimes just where one would are expected for them, there seem to be fewer in the end of a local of the town every year. These things or done into the shops of those that deal in alliques, and from the fact that habitual with last on a section of and a section of the they must be bought at livet hand by lanciers of oil

objects in brass.

—"I was reminded of my own youth this morning." said a middle-nged man, " when in a suburban to ensaw a small boy getting a drink at a higgoing. The handle of the pump was in line with the spillt, on 100 other side, and when the boy was at the hinder he couldn't see the spout. He made a jump at the hond caught it, and puled down on it, crossing the saces at he brought the handle down so that selection of lower eweep on it. Three times this he worked its handle and then be rushed account to the some, but a hadn't started the water yet. Then he would have three times more and the water flows and new the small boy holds his hand notices the under side of the

spout and gets a drink. Ever do that !" Sinning and Good Fellowship.

To the Epiton of Tan Strander, "A Partied Philosopher," in Faturday's Strander himself away by his pher, "in saturday's his rives himself acry by his inquirty why had men are a generally good fellows." It is the lack of conscience and high ferals for themselves that makes them sin, and the same characteristics make them to restrict fertilent that.

"A fellow feeling makes fount wondoms kind."

"A fellow feeling makes fount for the form of the feeling with his allowed men to be a high who feeling with the house of the story is fold of the winder high shall, who asked the story is fold of the winder high allow has a house of the feeling of the feeling feeling